

Coniopterygidae from Chile, with Three New Species

(Neuroptera)

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In his excellent revision of the Coniopterygidae, Meinander (1972) lists only one species from Chile. Analysis of material in my collection brings the number of Chilean species to five, three of which are new. The specimens were collected by Luis E. Peña, and remain in my collection unless otherwise noted. P. Wygodzinsky (American Museum of Natural History), has graciously allowed me to borrow the type of *Pampoconis latipennis*.

The genitalic terminology of Meinander (1972) is followed, using these abbreviations: ect—ectoproct, gs—gonarcus, p—penis, pm—paramere, st—stylus.

PAMPOCONIS LATIPENNIS Meinander

(Fig. 2f)

Aisen, Puerto Ibañez, 12–17 January 1961. Genitalia of this specimen closely resemble those of the type. The ectoproct margins are smoothly curved in both specimens, not angulate as in Meinander's Figure 90A; his outline apparently follows the protruding setose subanal plate and the medial surface of the stylus, rather than the inconspicuous ectoproct margin. The posterior penis plates are fused ventrally almost to the apex; on the Aisen specimen, a ligulate membranous lobe protrudes posteriorly to the ninth sternite and a dark oval sclerite lies between the antennal bases. Previously recorded from El Bolsón, Rio Negro [Neuquén], Argentina, approximately 400 miles north (holotype ♂, examined).

Pampoconis punctipennis Adams, new species

(Fig. 1)

MALE.—Head with unsclerotized area including antennal sockets, extending in long tongue to clypeus; narrow median dark y-shaped band from vertex supports antennal articulations. Eye small. Antennae 3.3 mm long, 36 segments about 1.5 times longer than wide, densely pale pilose. Apical labial palpomere spatulate. Body sclerites dark fuscous, legs paler. Wings (Fig. 1e). Membrane pale; in forewing, distal veins and wing margin dark-spotted. Forewing length 5.6 mm. Male genitalia with ectoprocts (Fig. 1a–b) bearing 5–6 stout marginal spines (modified setae). Ninth sternite with lateral tufts of long setae, and posterior ligulate sclerite. Penis a pair of sclerites, rodlike anteriorly, vertically flattened

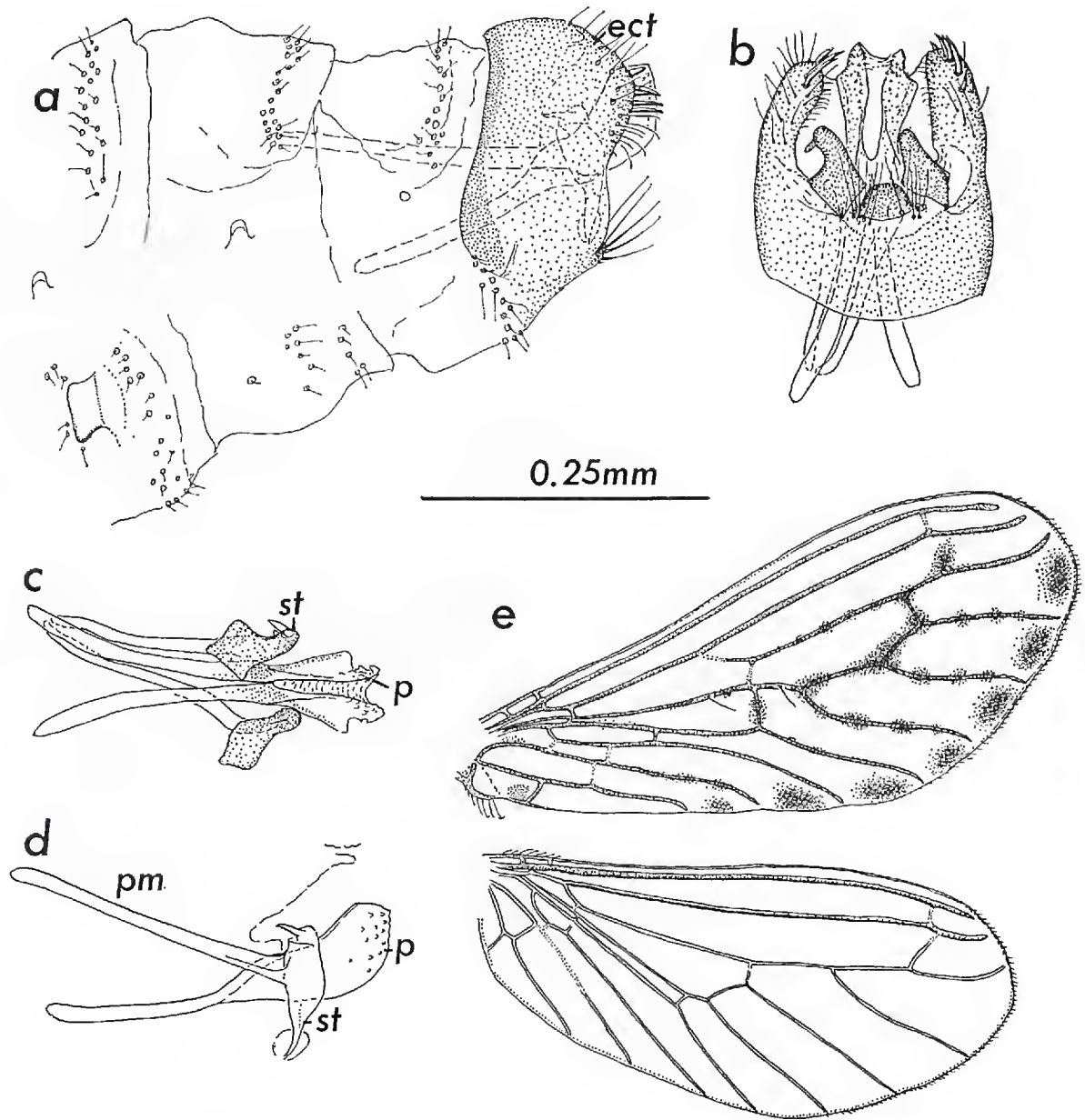


FIG. 1. *Pampoconis punctipennis*, male: a, b, terminalia, lateral and ventral; c, d, penis and styli, ventral and lateral; e, wings. Scale for a-d.

and spinose posteriorly. Styli articulate on ectoproct, bearing dorsal knob with anteriorly directed spine, parameres long and rodlike.

Holotype male, SANTIAGO, RIO COLORADO, CHILE, October 1958 (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, in alcohol).

This species differs from the other two *Pampoconis* species in wing maculation, in presence of sclerite posteriorly to the ninth sternite, and in shape of the styli.

***Pampoconis uncinatus* Adams, new species**

(Fig. 2a-e)

MALE.—Head with large unsclerotized area, lacking median sclerotized band of *P. punctipennis*. Eye height 0.33 mm. Antennae 2.5 mm, 26 segmented. Seg-

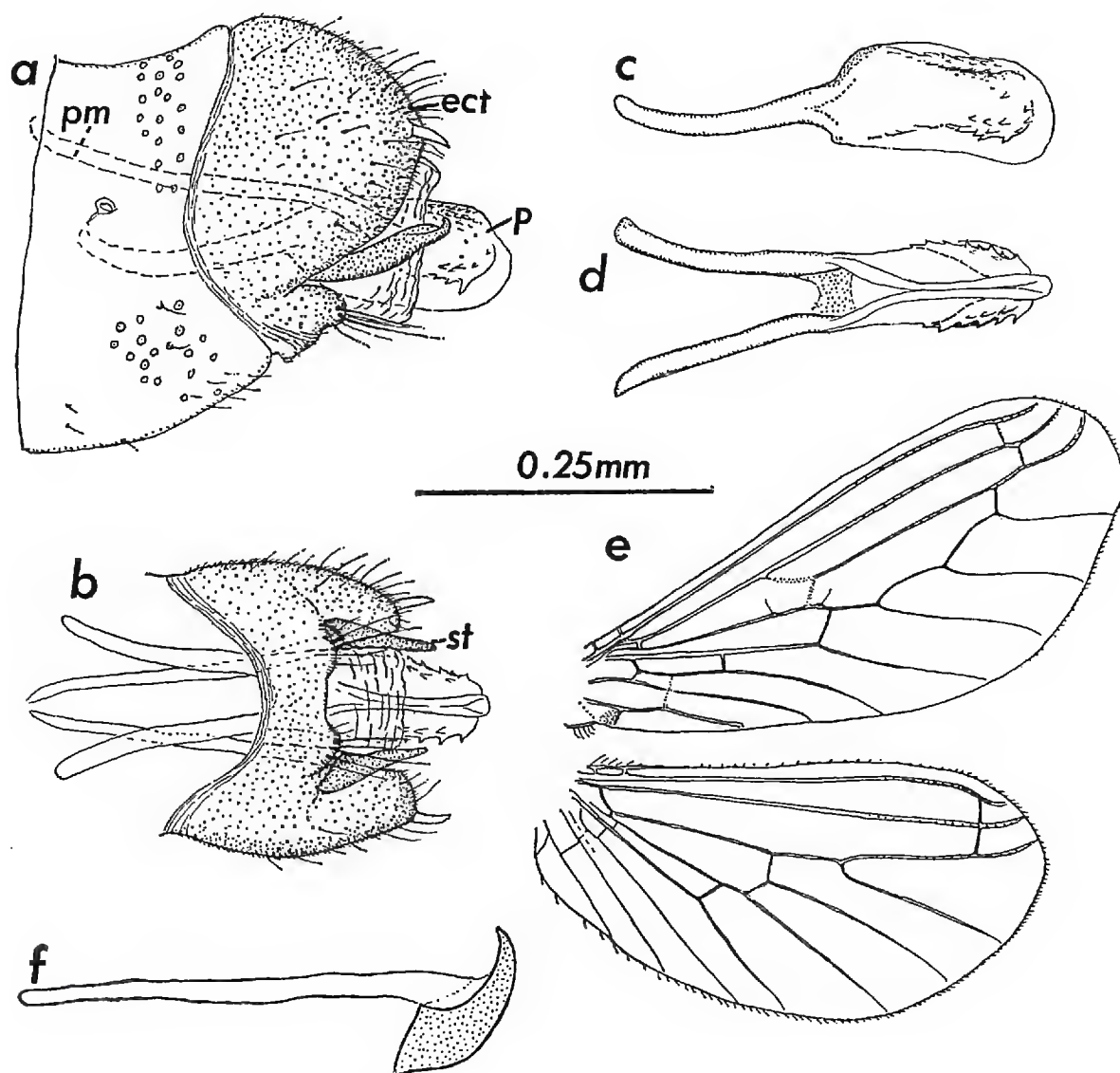


FIG. 2a-e, *Pampoconis uncinatus*, male: a, b, terminalia, lateral and ventral, c, d, penis, lateral and ventral; e, wings. FIG. 2f, *Pampoconis latipennis*, stylus, lateral. Scale for a-d, f.

ments about 1.5 times as long as wide, sparsely pale pilose. Body sclerites brown, scuta with darker spot each side, first and second axillary sclerites black. Abdomen weakly sclerotized except for terminalia; underlying tissue pink. Wing veins uniformly brown, membrane paler. Forewing length, 4.65 mm. In forewing, Rs_1 curves sharply anteriad, CuP not sinuous. Genitalia with ectoproct (Fig. 2a) bearing single posterior marginal spinose seta; a tuft of setae on lateral apices of ninth sternite. Styli (Fig. 2b) articulating ventrally on ectoproct, with apical hook extending about one third of stylus length; parameres rodlike. Penis (Fig. 2c, d) 0.364 mm long, with anterior rods; a pair of posterior vertical spiny plates bear serrate-margined lateral ridges and broad dorsolateral expansions.

FEMALE.—As for male except: Antennae 1.85 mm, 27 segmented; eye height 0.22 mm; terminal maxillary palpomere slightly swollen. More robust, with shorter legs. Forewing length 4.34 mm. Genitalia resemble those of *P. latipennis*.

Holotype male, and allotype, TALCA, EL RADAL, CHILE, 900 m, 28-30 November 1957 (California Academy of Sciences, in alcohol).

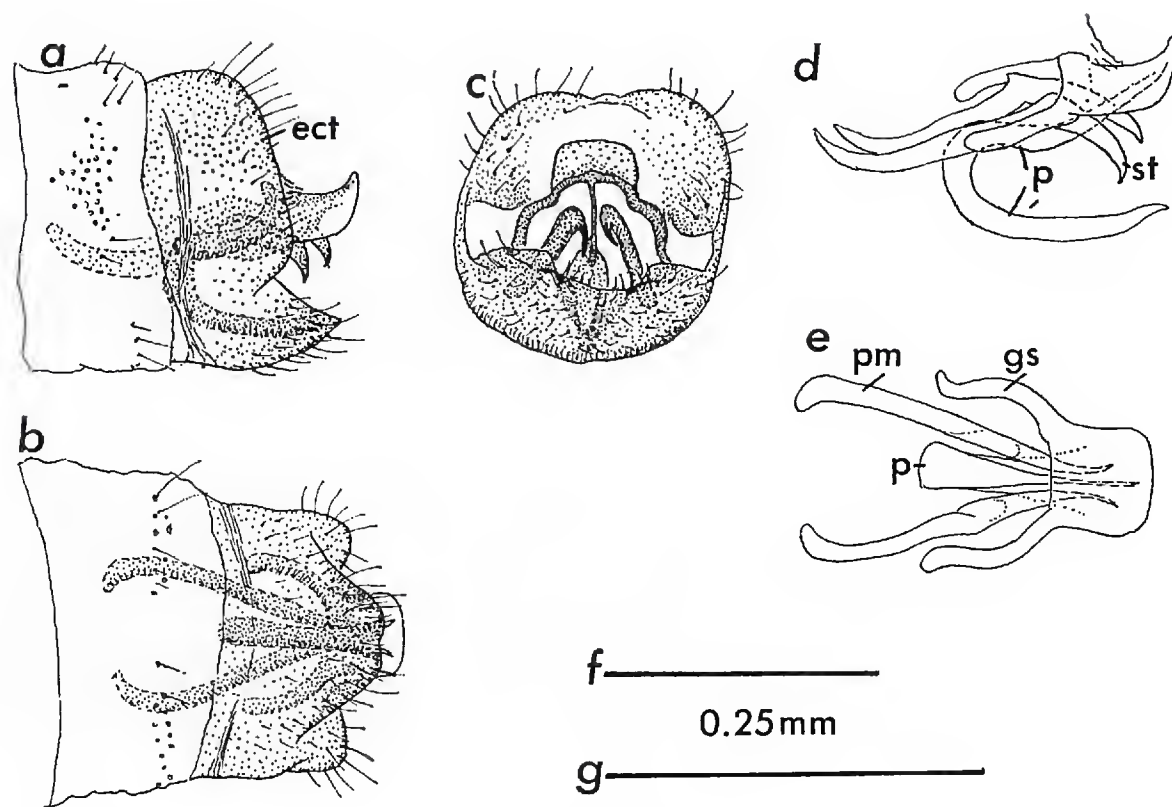


FIG. 3. *Incasemidalis meinanderi*, male: a, b, c, terminalia, lateral, ventral, and apical; d, e, internal armature, lateral and dorsal, f, scale for a-c; g, scale for d, e.

This species is similar to *P. latipennis* Meinander, but differs in having a pronounced forward curve in end of Rs_1 , non-sinuuous CuP, in location of the ectoproct spine, in shape of stylus (which is a larger, sickle-shaped simple hook in *P. latipennis* Fig. 2f) and in structure of penial apex. The genitalia are less massive than in a male *P. latipennis*, which had a 0.465 mm penis and a 4.08 mm forewing.

***Incasemidalis meinanderi* Adams, new species**

(Fig. 3)

MALE.—Head gray-brown, similar in shape to that of *I. peruviansis* Meinander but eyes are relatively larger (height of eye, 0.28 mm; bottom of eye to top of postocular lobe, 0.43 mm). Antennae 39–40 segmented, 2.8 mm long, resembling those of *I. peruviansis*. Body sclerites dark brown; abdomen pale except for terminalia. Wings with membrane light brown, paler posteriorly. Venation much as in *I. peruviansis*, but in both wings radial crossvein intersects $Rs+MA$ at its fork. Forewing length 4.02 mm, width 1.57 mm; hindwing length 3.29 mm, width 1.50 mm. Male genitalia with ectoprocts ventrally rounded and bent inward; ninth sternite strongly sclerotized and bifid apically. Gonarcus bears arched nearly rectangular median projection. Parameres thin downcurved hooks attached to anterior rods. Penis dorsally forms thin vertical blade attached to ventral side of gonarcus projection; ventrally widening into curved band attached to apex of ninth sternite. Tenth sternite not apparent.

Holotype male, COQUIMBO, EL CALABOZO, ILLAPEL, CHILE, 1700 m, 21–23 November 1959 (California Academy of Sciences).

This specimen conforms to the generic description by Meinander in all respects except that no tenth sternite is present. It differs from both *I. colombiensis* and *I. peruviansis* in the shape of the gonarcus lobe, and in the simple bandlike penis. I take pleasure in naming the species after Martin Meinander, the eminent specialist in Coniopterygidae.

SEMIDALIS KOLBEI Enderlein

This species is abundantly represented from 23 localities extending from Coquimbo (Ñague, Los Vilos) in the north to Magellanes (Natales) in the south, and from the coast to the Andes. Dates range from September through March. Two female specimens represent the first record from Argentina (Neuquén, San Martín de los Andes, 11 March 1955, F. W. Walz).

LITERATURE CITED

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